Much of the Money Got from Banks Pald Toward Election Expenses of Both Partien fin Burlington County-Joseph H. Hulme, Chief Clerk in the State Trensurer's Office, Confesses to Receiving \$12,000 in Four Years-Bank Men Corroborate His Statements-A Republican Paper in the State Printing Scandal,

TRENTON, N. J., April 16,-The Senate Investigating Committee gathered in a number of Resuspected wrongdoing of Democrats, it was bestified that J. L. Kuser, formerly business manager of the New Jersey Freie Zeitung, Newark's leading German Republican paper, had paid money to rival bidders for contracts to print the State reports in German, and had thereby got the contracts at exorbitant rates. It was also testified that Joseph H. Hulme, a clerk in the State Treasurer's office, had received from Burlington county banks bonuses on deposits of State moneys, amounting in four years to about

The whole of to-day's session was taken up with the investigation of the German printing matter and the charges concerning the paying of bonuses by the banks in Burlington county.

Otto H. Heinz, when recalled, denied the statements made by ex-Assemblyman Frank McDermit on Friday that the Heinz Company was indebted to McDermit for counsel fees, moneys advanced, and for services in procuring the passage of a law paying Heinz's company \$2,750 for work done. Heinz said McDermit had never done any legal work for him, and Heins's books show that McDermit owed him \$180 for printing McDermit's paper, the Sunday Standard. McDermit refused to pay the bill, and lieinz brought suit and recovered judg-ment. Witness said that McDermit took \$2,095 of the \$2,750 for his work in getting the law passed. McDermit, he said, was not his counsel before the committee last Friday, although he had so intimated. Heinz added with a sigh that he "supposed he would get a but for it." The \$2,095 had been posted to the

raft and loss account. Heinz said that, until 1803, he had submitted lidis to do the German printing, but in that year John L. Kuser had paid him \$500 to keep out. Kuser got the contract for some of the work at 76 cents per thousand ems for composi-tion. Afterward Kuser complained that he had lost several of the most profitable reports, and asked Heinz to return half of the money. Heinz did so, and his check for \$250, payable to Kuser, was produced and identified. Heinz also identifled another check for \$100, signed by ex Assemblyman Charles Trefz, President of the Heinz Company, and payable to C. A. Lehman, a Newark saloon keeper, whose place was head-quarters for Trefz, McDermit, and other politiclans. The check was never paid, but the witness did not know why, or whether it had any connection with a payment made that day by the State to Heinz's company.

There was no entry on Heinz's books of the check for \$917.70, which Saloon Keeper Engle of Trenton had cashed, and no deposit made in bank at or near that date. Heinz thought the explanation might be that President Trefz had taken the money. He could not explain why, for several months in 1892, there were no credits in his cash book, neither could be explain why he

several months in 1892, there were no credits in his cash book, neither could he explain why he had collected one bill of \$2,714.13 from the State and after cashing the check turned over to the firm \$1,503.11 and retained \$1,181. He thought the bookkeeper might have got it until he was shown that he personally collected the money. Heinz said he printed 3,000 copies of 60v. Abbett s message and 60v. Worts's inaugural in 1893, Two otherfirms had like orders. He charged for translating the matter into German, and supposed the others did, so that there were three separate translations.

Charles A. Robinson, a Republican printer at Princeton, testified that he had done German printing for the State at 35 cents a thousand for composition. In 1893 he bid for two reports at 45 and 55 cents and the contract was awarded to him. The Newark Freie Zellwag bid 76 cents for the same work. John L. Kuser gave him \$500 to throw up the contract, and Robinson consented, making the excuse to Comptroller Heppenheimer that he could not do all the work. Besides the \$300, Robinson got 76 cents for one of the reports, the work upon which was done by Kuser's firm. One of the reports was that of the Board of Education for 1893, and Robinson end that at 55 cents he could have cleared \$2,000 on the book. If he had printed it at 76 cents, he could have made over \$4,000.

Emil Kreautler, publisher of the Newark Deutsche Zeitung, a Democratic paper, testified that in 1893 Kuser had told him that Heinz had been losing money in doing German printing for the State, and that he fixuser) could get the

been losing money in doing German printing for the State, and that he (Kuser) could get the contract and make money. He offered Kreautler \$100 for each of four reports if Kreautler would "keep out." The offer was accepted, and Kuser got the contract, Kreautler having bid 82 cents, and Kuser 76 cents.

Frederick Pfeig and E. T. Buseman of Newsark testified to having translated the State reports into German for Kuser, and were paid by him 17 and 20 cents for each English page.

ports into German for Kuser, and were paid by him 17 and 20 cents for each English page. Their testimony showed that while the State was paying Judge Albert Hoffman about \$2,500 for translating the State work, it was also paying some one else for doing the same work, and that Hoffman did only a small part, if any, of the work for which he was being paid. Pfeig and Bussman said they had done translating for several years until last year, when a new official translator was selected. They were not paid for translating the whole of about one thousand pages of tables in the school report, and got only three cents per page for the head lines. The State paid double prices for having the whole of the pages of tables translated.

This testimony indished the printing branch, and Counseller Corbin then took up the charges that some one had been collecting bonuses on the moneys of the State deposited by the Treasurer in the increase. that some one had been collecting bonuses on the moneys of the State deposited by the Treasurer in Burlington county banks. He read the law which authorized the Treasurer and Compitolier to lead the surplus moneys of the State at interest not exceeding the legal rate. The moneys could be lent to State or national banks. Mr. Corbin said that the surplus moneys consisted of the State fund for current expenses, the school fund, and the railroad fund, the latter consisting of moneys deposited by railroad companies as a guarantee that they would construct the roads for which

a by railroad conspanies as a guarantee that y would construct the roads for which to lad charters. On Nov. 1, 1890, the State ad amounted to \$3,83,000, school fund to 05,000, railroad fund to \$364,000; railroad, \$402,000; school, \$480,000; railroad, \$4,000; railroad, \$433,000; in 1893, State, \$4,000; railroad, \$433,000; in 1893, State, \$4,000; school, \$255,000; railroad, \$494,000; \$15,600; \$600,\$255,000; school, \$218,000; \$15,600; \$600,000; school, \$218,000; initions, State, substances; sense, sense, sinite initions, Side, 300.

In. Corbin read a statement of the banks having State moneys on deposit. Those of forthagton county were many and had larger amounts than any, except one or two in Jersey in

da J. Toffey, who was State Treasurer from John J. Toffey, who was State Treasurer from 1885 to 1801, testified that, during his term, the State was a borrower, the amount borrowed ranging from \$350,000 to \$400,000. Four per cent, interest was paid, He had designated some barks to receive deposits, but neither the State for the had ever received a cent of interest, and he had never asked, expected, or received a feature nor to his knowledge had any clerk. Mr. Joffer also made a statement concerning his specified.

is now, nor to his knowledge had any clerk. Mr. Toffer also made a statement concerning his approval of the fillis of ex-superintendent Ford for the fillis of ex-superintendent Ford for the fillis of ex-superintendent for deficial desired clessly all the bills and made sure the article clessly all the bills and made sure the articles had been formished.

When Ford was closen custodian he had acrossed just as great care, but did not weigh he coal or measure the lumber. He thought it is to ford to say that, by reason of the interest are of the buildings, there should have seen a hattral increase in the cost of heating het earling for the capitel. It had cost him forey while ensolian from \$18,000 to \$25.50 a year. He thought \$40,000 should have an extract for Ford.

t Ford's bills ran as high as \$71,000 in a said Mr. Corbin. "Isn't that a little ies, that is rather excessive," replied Mr.

cy, corge R. Gray, who was Treasurer from 1891 issue, testified that he had never received, or for himself or the State, any interest for osits made in any bank. He never made a large in designating a bank, and always sold the State's mency before a bank broke. the that is and been done. Treasurer theories are gave similar testimony, and added he had had several offers from banks to interest on the State's moneys, but mover effect the offer. The average monthly bather in the State fund is \$300,000.

Septi it. Hudner the chief clerk in the State severs office, was next called to the witness. He created a sensation by making a constant had he had been receiving moneys from the limit been receiving moneys from the British for country. He had been clerk itself for since then he had solicited the three-descriptions and the winder whom he served to make desired and the solicited the three-descriptions and the server of the solicited the three-descriptions and the server of the server a common thing for Senature, Assembly-and others to do the same thing. The see he had received, Huime said, he had for political and other purposes. Certain ales in the county had been making war ill. in.

"No bloodhounds," he continued, "ever pur-

sued any one as those men pursued me, and I had to look after myself."

"Do you mean to say that you collected money from the Treasury to use for political purposes?" asked Senator Skirm.

"Yea. sig."

"Do you know of any other clerks who collectrom the banks moneys for political purposes?"

Do you know of any other clerks who collect from the banks moneys for political purposes?"
"No, sir."
"Then this was a little scheme for your personal advantage at the expense of the State?" asked Skirm.
"It was not State money," answered Hulme.
"It was interest earned by State money, wasn't It," asked Skirm.
"Yes," answered Hulme, who went on to say that neither ex-Treasurers Toffey nor Gray, nor Treasurer Swain, received any of the money or knew that interest was paid.
"The money was used to promote factional differences among the Republicans of Burlington county, then r" inquired Senator Skirm.
Hulme assented, but said most of the committee or counsel inquired for which party the money was used, but It is said that the Democrats were benefited by it in the 1892 election and the Republicans isst year. It was also said that some parts of Burlington county are the most corrupt in the State, and absorb money on election days beyond the capacity of the leaders to supply it.

"How much money did you collect from the banks in this way?" asked Counselor Corbin.
"Between two and three thousand dollars a year," was the reply.
"Ever since you were in the Treasurer's

leaders to supply it.

"How much money did you collect from the banks in this way?" asked Counselor Corbin.

"Between two and three thousand dollars a year," was the reply.

"Ever since you were in the Treasurer's office?" was the next inquiry.

"No, but for four years, from 1800 to 1804," Hulme repited.

Hulme said he made the arrangement with some of the officials of the banks after he had heard that interest was paid on the State's deposits. They were glad to get the deposits and to pay him a percentage.

Some of the bank officials knew he was to use the money for political purposes, and the others thought he was to use it for his personal benefit in any way he chose. Hulme could see no reason why he should not get money for his political advantage.

"Do you levy assessments on the banks now for political advantage," asked Senator Skirm.

"No, sir," Hulme replied.

"Who dispensed those moneys?" Skirm asked.

"I did," replied Hulme so sweetly that Skirm became too angry to pursue the questioning.

Hulme told the committee that he had arranged with Cashier Tomlinson of the Mount Holly Union Bank to collect the premium annually. With Cashier B.F. Lee of the Mount Holly National Bank he arranged to collect every three months. President Paul of the Mouratous Hulme colled for settlement. He was always paid in cash, and kept the money until election time, when it was needed. After Hulme's confession the officials of the banks connected with the transaction, which was between Hulme and himself. Hulme received from 8000 to 8800 a year from his bank.

B.F. Lee, cashier of the Mount Holly National Bank said he paid Hulme personally every three months. The payments were based on a percentage of from two to three on the amount of the banks connected with the transaction, which was between Hulme and himself. Hulme received from 8000 to 8800 a year from his bank.

B.F. Lee, cashier of the Mount Holly National Bank, made payments because Hulme no longer called for them after Treasurer Swain was elected. The moneys were char

Treasurer William W. Stokes of the Moorestown Trust Company naid Hulme 3 per cent, on the deposits from the latter part of 1890 until last October. The payments were made every three or four months, when Hulme called for them personally. Mr. Stokes did not know for what purposes the money was used, as the arrangement was made with Hulme by President Paul.

arrangement was made with Hulme by President Paul.

Amos Gibbs, a director of the Mount Holly National Bank, and Albert Doron and John R. Howell, directors in the Farmers' National Bank, said they knew nothing of the arrangement with Hulme until two months ago, when the reports were published in the newspapers. The matter never came before the Board of Directors, and they did not think any of the directors knew of the transaction until then. Henry Risdon, another director, first heard of the payments two months ago on the street by accident. A fellow director had complained that the bank was paying interest on such large amounts of State moneys, the Board talked the matter over at a meeting afterward, but nothing was done. The directors believed that the interest was being paid into the State Treasury and had no knowledge that Hulme was getting it for political or private purposes.

and had no knowledge that Huime was getting it for political or private purposes.

Huime was then recalled to clear up the con-tradiction of his story by Cashier Davis. He declared that Davis was mistaken about paying him 3 per cent on \$150,000.

"How much did you get?" asked Senator

Skirm.
"I never kept an account," answered Hulme.
"What, you a bookkeeper in the Treasury
and not keep an account of such a dealing with I never had occasion to keep one," persisted

"I never had occasion to keep one," persisted Hulms.
"What became of the money?"
"It went into my pocket and was used in the campaign," replied the witness.
"What is your salary as clerk in the Treasurer's office?" asked Skirm.

Seventeen hundred dollars a year.

"Seventeen hundred dollars a year."
"And for four years you got \$3,000 from the banks, or \$12,000 in all. Why, I'd rather be a clerk in the department than State Treasurer on those terms," was Skirm's comment.

"Did you get this money under all three Treasurers?" asked Skirm.
"No, only two," Hulme replied.
"And you took what the cashler gave you without knowing how much?" he was next asked.

"That's the way, Sometimes it was in en-velous, and I couldn't see what I was getting." "How did you account for the moneys, then, "How did you account for the moneys, then, if you kept no record?"
I made no account to any one. I dispensed it as I saw it."
"Do you think that was fair—that you should so run your position as to compromise your superiors?" Skirm asked.
"I had no desire to compromise them, and don't think I did," was the answer.
"Bon't you see that every Treasurer under whom you served—Toffey, Gray, and Swain—must suffer?"
"I'm sorry, but I don't see how they should

winds your served. Toney, they am as wan must suffer?"
"I'm sorry, but I don't see how they should suffer. They knew nothing about it."
"And you mean to say you spent \$3,000 a year in Burlington county in political contests?"
"I certainly did," responded Hulme.
Chairman Voorhees concluded the investigation with the opinion that "last fail's political results don't show a return for the money," and the examptitee adjourned until Tuesday next.
Some of the questions put to witnesses to-day indicate that the committee have some other investigation of importance on hand, as the questions and answers had no apparent connection with the subject at issue, but appeared to tion with the subject at issue, but appeared to be put for the purpose of paving the way for something to follow.

COL. GROSVENOR EXONERATED. The Order of Arrest in the Suit of J. V.

Judge Beach in the Supreme Court has vacated the order of arrest granted some time ago for the apprehension of Col. William M. Grosvenor in a suit brought against him by J. V. Lewis of Boston. Lewis alleged that the defendant sold him on March 10, 1891, shares in the Matrix Manufacturing Company to the amount of \$2,000, and that it was represented to him that these were to be treasury shares. whereas, in fact, the defendant had sold his own stock, and the money had not gone into the own stock, and the money had not gote into the treasury.

Judge Beach held that the stock was in the name of the plaintiff's wife, that Col. Grosve-nor was acting only as a trustee, and that there had been no representation on the part of the defendant that what he soid to the plaintiff was treasury stock.

The Ploneer's Second Hus. The New York and Westchester coach Pioneer made its second trip from the Hotel Brunswick to the Westchester Country Club and return yesterday. The coach left at 11 o'clock A. M., and returned on time at 6 o'clock. Col. Delancey A. Kane was the whip. Center Hitchcock had secured the coach for the trip. Mr. Hitchcock's guests were Duncan Fluor, Brocknost Cutting, Winthrop Cutting, Charles F. Havemeyer, Austin Wadsworth of Genesso, Eben Stevens, Hamilton Cery, and Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.

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Billousness,

This and further talk about convenient hitches to enable insiders to load up had some CARPET

A STORY OF STOCK JOBBING. A SAMPLE OF PRESENT METHODS IN WALL STREET. Bold Attempts to Mislead the Public Regarding a Suggested Negotiation that, as a Malter of Fact, Falled at the Start. Not often has Wall street been so persistently

and systematically misled as it has been during the last thirty days regarding a suggested change in the relations between two great competing corporations, namely, the General Electric and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. At meetings of the directors of those two companies, something over a month ago, the suggestion was made to each Board that an advantageous alliance might be negotiated that would reduce competition and result in the establishment of uniform and stable prices for their respective products. POINTS AGAINST YOUNG DURANT. It is understood that this suggestion had its

origin in the famous Bate decision of the United States Supreme Court, which affected seriously the life of a number of important patents covering electrical apparatus. That it was made in good faith no one has questioned, but it was soon found that it was impracticable to act upon it; still, until it was definitely and formally re-jected yesterday by the directors of the General Electric Company it was made the basis of what appears to have been a deliberate scheme to nislead the speculative community and work the stock market.

It is understood that the suggestion as presented to the two companies was the outcome of informal and purely personal conferences between Director H. McKay Twombley of the General Electric Company and President George Westinghouse of the Westinghouse Company, Acting upon the suggestion, the directors of each company appointed a special committee of three to investigate and report upon the advisability of an alliance relative to the patents owned by the two concerns. The committee for the General Electric Company consisted of President C. A. Coffin, C. H. Coster, and T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., and of the Westinghouse Company of President Westinghouse, Marcellus Hartley, and Charles Francis Adams. As repeatedly printed in THE SUN during the last three or four weeks, these committees have never met in joint session. The General Electric sub-committee has held one meeting, at which it was determined that the basis of the proposed alliance was upon fundamental lines that precluded the opening of negotiations with the sub-com-

committee was discharged from further consideration of the subject.

This in brief is the inside history of the matter. The Stock Exchange history is longer, but not less interesting. During the first half of March General Electric stock was only moderately dealt in at prices ranging between 26 and 27. About the middle of the month the stock began to be more extensively traded in, and with greater activity the price advanced stead-ily and then more rapidly until on March 21 about 45,000 shares were dealt in at a sharp ad-vance on that date to 35. On that day a new agency which appears to have been selected for the purpose of promulgating misinformation regarding the matter published the following:

regarding the matter published the following:
We are able to announce that arrangements are
completed, except the formal signing of documents,
for an agreement between the tenengal electric companies, and particularly the companies and tomeral Electric lents. In such a war as to obviate a continuance of the litigation which is as invariably accompanied the business. Thorough accord exists between the two containes on the subject. We are tolthat most of the recent buying of teneral Electric
stock, supposed to have been covering of shorts, has
been by partics closely identified with the company. On the following day the price of the stock took a further jump to 37, and the chosen medium of the operators manipulating it published the following:

the following:
In view of the uncertainty that appears to exist in places, it seems advisable to state that the facts in the General Electric and Westinghouse deal are exactly as published by us vesterday morning, and that the report stating that these are premature is absolutely incorrect. We know that an agreement has been arrived at, and on all important points, which needs only the arrangements of very minor details and formal signatures.

The decisils referred to the contract of the c

The denials referred to in this statement were The definite referred to in this statement were printed in a number of newsnapers, and in the case of The Sen were made upon excellent authority. This, however, did not discourage the stock jobbers and their news agency, for the last, later in the day on March 23, published this:

We are able to take the All dentals and gradient to

We are able to state that, all dentals and evasions to the contrary notwithstanding our announcement is absolutely correct in every particular. These base been frequent conferences between delegates of the Westinghouse and of the General Electric in his city. The agreement respecting the patent situation reaches this week is preliminary to an agreement as respects prices, which should be materially beneficial.

prices, which should be materially beneficial.

On March 25, simultaneously with a further advance in General Electric, to 37%, the following publication was distributed in brokers offices by the same agency:

A commission composed of lawyers and electricians is to be appointed to value the patent rights of General Electric and Westinghouse. All patents owned by the two corporations, including those now involved in litigation, will be submitted to the commission for valuation. Each company will hereafter have the right to manufacture under these patents, but even must pay royalties on patents assigned to the other.

On the following day, March 26, the dealings On the following day, March 28, the dealings in General Electric stock began to fall off and the price to recede, probably because those who had been engineering the upward inevenent upon a false basis had discovered that the proposed alliance between the two companies upon the lines suggested was impracticable, and had been so decided by the General Electric subcommittee. It would not, however, do for the stockjobbers to give up their campaign or retreat too rapidly; consequently the Street was furnished with the following statement, the channel of publicity being in every case the same:

treat too rapidity; consequently the Street was furnished with the following statement, the channel of publicity being in every case the same:

The consummation of the Westinghouse-General Beetric agreement amonumed by us yesterday after noor inaugurates a new state of affairs in the electrical manufacturing business, the results of which are likely to be far-reaching. The agreement arrived at is more important in many respects than is generally understood. Lesides putting an end to the patent lituation means have been devised to bring the two great companies into close communion on the question of prices. The way in which this result will be attained is kept a screte, but we are told that it is remarkably ingenous and promises to be effective. There is no room to donor the cuttre succepts of both companies in this endeavor to put the electrical business on a paying basis.

The matter was expanded at great length and repeated from day to day, but the dealings in the stock continued to fall off. The price, however, was fairly well maintained around 36, and on one day, March 26, it was advanced to 35. On April 3 the dealings began to increase again and the price broke to 35. In commenting upon this movement Title SUN spoke of the misleading reports that had reen circulated. This scenned to annoy those who were manipulating the stock, for they undertook to combat The SUN's statements by saying:

The SUN dees not know the facts. The facts are that the foores of both companies agreed annothing to the princips at least one time ago on the main princips at least good and provided to stock the dealing interest in timeral fleeties who bought large amounts of stock, some of the facts may as 37 and upward, have not solo. The decime was due and expected. It has been inndepanted statis thealty it should go somewhat further. On a further decline it will be perfuent to remember that the commetous has resulted in the appointment of a commission to make appraisals, and an annoancement on some of the points may stimulate quite a

The reaction did go further, on the same day The reaction did 20 littler, as the consequently it was followed later in the day by a paragraph containing the following:

The status of the illestric-Westinghouse neuter is this. The respective committees not vesterday and discussed the proposed agreement, with the result that it was approved by all present.

Particulars of the alleged meeting followed.
As a matter of fact no meeting was held on that day, nor, as stated above, has there ever been a meeting of the two committees. On April 5 the pool succeeded in rallying the price of General Liestric, and on the following day its chosen organ put out a long statement beginning as follows:

Then followed a rehash of all previous misstatements, together with an analysis of the market for the stock, winding up with the assertion. There has been no change in the nature of the agreement covering the patent question. The rally in the stock tid not hold, but question." The rally in the stock did not hold, but that does not seem to have resulted in any re-laxation of efforts to mislead Wall street as to the situation. Another rally was brought about on April 16, accompanied by this state-

ment:

We are told that people closely connected with
the General Electric Company have been buyers of
the stock to-fay. It is thought that many of the fra-neurate statements receivily circulated recarding
the position of the regolations between Westing-house and centeral Electric have been put in circula-tion to enable finishers to acquire clock.

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effect upon the market, and, judging from the course of the price of the stock since, every advance has been taken advantage of to unload. On April 11 members of the Stock Exchange and their clients, or at least some of them, were advised that a meeting of the directors of the General Electric Company would shorly be held and the matter of negotiations between the company and Westinghouse would be presented for action. This sort of thing has been kept up to the close of business to-day, when it was announced with a show of authority that the General Electric directors were in session discussing the arrangement with the Westinghouse Company, when, as stated above, they were formally turning the whole matter down.

In justice to the directors of both companies, it is fair to add that so far as can be traced only one of them, a director of the Westinghouse Company, is known to have had any part in the circulation of these fairs stockjobing reports. His record for misstatements is a long one, and by this description the majority of people in Wall street will doubtless recognize him without difficulty. The market for the stock yesterday was weak at a further decline to 33.

Evidence Connecting Him with the San Francisco Church Murders,

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.- The inquest into he murders of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Villiams was held to-day, and several witnesses added to the mass of evidence against the prisoners. A detective saw Durant at the ferry, evidently watching for some one, on the day Minnie Williams expected to come over from Alameda. This corroborates the church janitor's testimony and flatly contradicts Durant's wn story that he didn't lie in wait for the girl, Mr. Morgan, for whose wife Minnie worked in Alameda, declared that his wife told him Minnie had been importuned by Durant to remain overnight in 'Frisco with him. The girl told Mrs. Morgan that she had been greatly in love with Durant before he threw her over for Blanche, but that then she feared him, for he had some singular influence over her. Mrs. Morgan warned her against going anywhere alone with him, and the girl promised to heed her in-

function. The school books and the hat and shoes of Planche Lamont were found to-day hidden away among the rafters back of the upper callery in Emanuel Church. No one but Durant, the pastor, and Organist King had free access to the church. King is a mere boy and has a good record. The preacher left a good record in two places where he was established before he came to this city. Neither of these men had the medical training necessary to devise expedients for preserving the body in the beifry.

Several new witnesses have appeared who saw a man answering Durant's description in committee appointed by its competitor. At the pany with a waman about 7 o'clock on the even-ing of Minnie Williams's murder. A washerregular monthly meeting of the General Electric directors, held yesterday, the report of its subcommittee was accepted and adopted and the woman named McKay declares as she passed the two she heard him say:

"Now, don't be afraid! Don't be a coward." Detective Anthony, who has given more time o the case than any other officer, thinks Durant ntended to place the body of his second victim in the helfry and then burn the church, thus concealing all trace of his double crime.

Several prominent physicians of Frisco, whose practice lies mainly with neurosthenic patients, declare that Durant is a victim of the mania for declare that Durant is a victim of the mania for mutilating and torturing women. They say that Durant's medical studies no doubt gave him a twist in this abnormal direction, but that his strictly religious training acted for some time as a deterrent. The tendency toward this mania had been observed by a number of students, friends of Durant.

The most valuable testimony on this subject is given by Harry Partridge, who is in the same class at college with Durant. He said to-day, in speaking of the great change in Durant during the last two years:

in speaking of the great change in Durant during the last two years:

"When Theodore entered college with me he
seemed to be a boy who had been very carefully
brought up. He didn't know as much about
life as most city boys of his age. He seemed to
regret he had been educated so strictly. He
had to leave the demonstrating room during the
first dissection he attended, as it was feared he
would faint. This shows his emotional nature,
which I believe afterward became grossly perverted."

Durant's father has engaged Eugene Deuaurants lather has engaged rugene Den-prey one of the best criminal lawyers on this ceast, and it is evident he will make a strong fight for his son's life.

To night it was learned that Durant enticed Blanche Lamont into the church by represent-ing that he could get her some books on cook-

which she was anxious to secure, but hadn't the means to buy.

She had been stiending lectures on cooking and spoke to Durant about these books. He said they were in the church library, having been given to it by the wife of a former pastor. As it was broad day when she entered the church with him, she had no cause to expect Miss Pleasanton and other pupils of the Nor-

mal School say that Durant met Miss Lamont just as she left school, and that the two went away together. They could have reached the church so that Durant could have committed the murder and concealed the clothes before he was seen by King descending from the belfry in a trace featurem sufficient. tate of extreme agitation. The detectives are certain that the murderer concelled about the church the clothes he wore when Miss Lamont was murdered. Miss Lamont's body was shipped to Montana to-day. The remains of Miss Williams will be interred to-morrow afternoon.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

The Behring Sea Conference May Be Postponed Until October. WASHINGTON, April 16,-A telegram was re-

Lord Aberdeen, the Governor-General of Canada, stating that in view of the early assembling of Parliament on the 18th inst. the members of the Ministry whom it was desired should be in Washington to be consulted with reference to the new treaty, for the settlement of claims arising against the United States for seizures in Behring Sea will not leave until Parilament shall have adjourned. Under these circumstances the conference will probably not be held before Oct. I next. The consideration and preparation of the treaty need not neces-sarily consume more than a fortnight, so that it can be sent to the Senate for ratification imme-diately upon the assembling of Congress in Dediately upon t cember next.

The colored people of the District of Columbia o-day celebrated the anniversary of the abolition of involuntary servitude in the District by tion of involuntary servitude in the District by a street parade and public exercises. The procession was reviewed at the White House by the President, who stood alone on the portice, and at the District Government building by the District Commissioners. At Lincola Park a great crowd gathered about Lincola Park and returned to addresses by Prof. Jesse Lawson, Prof. J. Garland Penn, and others. All the marchals in the parade were crape, out of returned to the memory of Frederick Douglass. marshals in the parade wore crape, out of respect to the memory of Frederick Douglass.

he National Academy of Sciences, the most august scientific body in America, convened this morning at the National Museum in annual this morning at the National Museum in annual session. Prof. O. C. Marsh of New Haven, President of the organization presided. The morning session was taken up in hearing read papers on soil bacteria by M. P. Havenel, and on the composition of expired air and its effect upon animal life, by Dr. J. S. Billings, United States army. To-morrow the council will elect a President and home Secretary for six years and six additional members of the council for one year. On Thursday there will be an election of five new members of the Academy, and on the same day the Watson medal will be presented to S. C. Chandler for researches in variable stars and the variation of latitude. able stars and the variation of latitude.

Col. Joseph B. Smith, Assistant Surgeon-General, will be placed on the retired list of the army on Thursday next, on which day he reaches the are of 64 years. Col. Smith was born in New York from which State he entered the service in 1854. During his service he was twice breveted, in March, 1865, to Lieutenant-Colonel for "superior ability and excellent management of the affairs of his department," and to Colonel in November, 1856, for "meritorious services and devotion to the sick during the prevalence of cholera at Little Rock, Ark."

An order was issued at the Navy Benartment to-day detaching Commodore Edward E. Potter from duty as tovernor of the Naval Home. Philadelphia, and placing him on the retired list. Commodors Potter entered the Naval Academy from litinois in 1850. He has had a total sea service of nineteen years and two months, and for seven years and three months has been unemployed. eral, will be placed on the retired list of the has been unemployed.

Fourth-class Postmasters were to-day ap-pointed as follows in New York State: J. C. Mc-Vay, Lakewood, vice Miss B. G. Patridge, re-moved: J. E. Campbell, Suffern, vice J. J. Trap-lagen, removed.

Sol Hayles Voted Legally.

The Grand Jury dismissed vesterday charges against Sol Sayles, the butcher, of Eleventh treet and University place, who was accused of illegal registration and voting at the last election. William Russell, employed by the City Vigilance Learne, was the accuser. The charges were found to be groundless, as Mr. Sayles had bachelor apartments above his store at 128 Sixth avenue and voted from there. Charges were also dismissed in the case of Nathan Rothschild, accused of having offered Frederick Wygand \$5 to substitute pasters, and John Frederick, a Tammany watcher, accused by George Lee of having destroyed two ballots. on. William Russell, employed by the City

Carpetings.

Best quality Wilton, \$1.25.

Straw Mattings, (for roll of 40 yda.)

Axminster,

(with borders to match), 85 cts. The balance of a large lot of fine

Body Brussels, (about 50 pleces), 80 cts.

Super Ingrain, Brussels effects, 50 cts.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

CHURCH PROPERTY EXEMPT. to Inheritance Tax When It Passes from One Catholic Bishop to Another,

The General Term of the Supreme Court holds hat the estate of the late Cardinal McCloskey is exempt from the collateral inheritance tax. The decision is one which interests Catholic churches generally. The case was submitted to the court-Judges Van Brunt, O'Brien, and Parker-without argument last month upon an agreed state of facts. The question arose in an action brought by the Roman Catholic Church of the Transfiguration to compel Nathaniel Niles to take title to a house and lot in Mott street, which he purchased from the church. He re fused to take title upon the ground that the property was subject to the tax as a part of the estate of Cardinal McCloskey, who died on Oct. 10, 1885. The contract of purchase was made

The will of Cardinal McCloskey devised all of his estate to Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Loughlin of Brooklyn, and Bishop McNierney Loughlin of Brooklyn, and Pishop McNierney of Albany, as joint tenants and not as tenants in common. Bishop McNierney and Bishop Loughlin conveyed their interest in the real estate to Archbishop Corrigan, who conveyed the property, subject of the suit, to the Church of the Transfiguration. At the time of the death of Cardinal McCloskey the collateral inheritance tax, passed June 10, 1885, was in operation, and the real estate bequeathed by him was liable to such tax. No taxes, however, were ever usid. An act of the Legislature, passed March 19, 1892, became a law, whereby the section of the act of 1885, designating the property to be taxed, was amended, and the following clause inserted:

Previded further that any property heretofore devised or bequenthed to any property has a Bishop or to any religious corporation shall be exempted from and not be subject to the provision of this act.

Presiding Justice Van Brunt, who writes the

to any religious corporation shall be exempted from and not be subject to the provision of this act.

Presiding Justice Van Brunt, who writes the opinion of the court, says: "It was the evident intention of the Legislature to release property which had been thus devised from the provisions of the inheritance Tax act whether such device had become operative prior to the tassage of the act or subsequent thereto."

This decision is a precedent for a like ruling on the estate of the late Bishop Loughlin. Both he and Cardinal McCloskey held large amounts of church property in their own names and willed everything to their successors. If the law did not exempt their estates from the tax would have to pay a tax of five per cent, on all its real estate. The property involved in this particular suit is comparatively small—about \$20,000—but the result affects million of dollars of church property. of church property.

THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

Took a Census of Them, Gen. James R. O'Beirne, on behalf of the Catholic School Committee recently formed for the purpose of making a census of the children attending the parochial schools in the city, yesterday presented the report of the committee to he President of the Board of Education. It is signed by Mgr. John M. Farley, as Chairman of the Catholic School Board, and shows that there the Catholic School Board, and shows that there are 15,425 boys and 17,240 girls, distributed as follows among the 101 parochial schools:

Agnes & Church
Alphonsus & Church
Ann's Church
Ann's Church
model of the Annunciation
arch of R. Anthony
urch of R. Anthony
outh of St. Roniface on (1) tion ()

turch of the Immaculate Cortion (2)

L James's Church
hurch of St. Jean Raptiste
hurch of St. Jean Raptiste
hurch of St. Jerome
hurch of St. Joseph (1)
hurch of St. Joseph (2)
hurch of St. Joseph (2)
hurch of St. Joseph (3)
hurch of St. Joseph (3)
hurch of St. Joseph (3)
hurch of St. Mary Nagdalen
hurch of St. Mary Nagdalen
hurch of St. Mark (3)
hurch of St. Morhael
hurch of St. Morhael
hurch of St. Morhael
hurch of St. Morhael
hurch of St. Morhael Fatrick's Church ourch of St. Paul the Apostle Grand total

WEST 14TH ST.

CARPETS

MATTING DAY. A fine scamless Japanese straw matting, onble dyed, for S5.85 PER ROLL OF 40 YDS.

NO MATCH FOR THEM IN THE COUNTRY AT Average on april 10, 1864 THIS FIGURE.

OUR CARPET DEPARTMENT IS THE WONDER. DAY BY DAY-SUCH BEAUTIES IN WEAVE AND COLORS AS NO OTHER SEASON HAS SHOWN.

PRICES UNHEARD OF.

PURNITURE TO SUIT ALL, AND PRICES VERY LOW. CASH or CREDIT. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

104, 106, AND 108 WEST 14TH ST., NEAR OTH AVE. BROOKLYN STORES: For western New York, cloudy and threatening; FLATBUSH AVE. NEAR FULTON ST. | northeast winds.

A WILD DASH FOR THIEVES.

PERTH AMBOY'S ACTIVE POLICE RESERVES USE A LOCOMOTIVE.

First in a Wagon and Then Over Steel Rails They Put Out After Four Hoboes-Sur-prised and Captured Them in a Hurry, The Perth Amboy police reserves, consisting of the Chief, one patrelman, and a constable, made a wild dash to the town limits on a locomotive yesterday afternoon and captured four hoboes. The Lehigh Valley coal train, which arrived at the upper yard in the town about 2 o'clock, had five passengers. Four of them were the hoboes, who had reserved seats on a bumper of a car in the middle of the train, and the other was John Christ of Mahoning City, Penn. Christ was coming East to look for a job on the Port Rending coal docks, and he had his worldly possessions, consisting of an extra suit of clothes, with him in a bundle.

The train stopped in the upper yard and the passengers got off. Christ was in the lend 200 yards. All started to foot it in to town. The hoboes caught up with Christ at Manning's Bridge. One of them grabbed his bundle. He kept hold of it; another one punched him in the eye; the third man kicked him, and the fourth drew a knife and threatened to cut his heart out. Christ still clung to his bundle.

The four hoboes set upon him then and knocked him down on the track and jumped on him. Then they let him up, stole his bundle, his shoce, and his hat, and let him run away. He went to the nearest telegraph office and the operator telegraphed to the main office of the company. The main office telegraphed to Police Headquarters, where Chief Burke was figuring out the solution of a murder mystery.

The reserves at that hour consisted of Patrol-

man Dunham and Constable Walter. Dunham was at home in bed. The Chief made a beeline for his home and roused him out. Meantime orders were sent to the Lehigh Valley Company's office for a special locomotive. Dunham jumped into his trousers and started off with the Chief. They held up the first wagon they met, got in, and applied the whip to the horse. Away they went, The good people of the town stood in their doorways open-mouthed. Through the main streets and up and down the hills they rattled over the and up and down the hills they rattled over the stones. Dunham said afterward that it beat Sheridan's ride all hollow. The horse roamed at the mouth and the sweat rolled from him, still the gad cracked on his back.

Locomotive 445, with steam up, and Engineer Joseph Kild at the throttle, was waiting at the end of the road, "Come Dunham," called the Chief, as he made a leap for the cowcatcher and landed safe. Dunham followed. Constable Walters was already there. The engineer inhibited the excitement of the department. He pulled the throttle wide open, and away the locomotive went, bumping over switches and frogs. The whistle was kept shricking. In its wake came an army of railroad men. Everybody in the yard quit work. Out over the sidings the locomotive flew bumpety-bump-bump-bump. The Chief's head was out of the cab window, and his eyes were glued on the perspective. In two minutes and a quarter he cried: "There they are:"

In the distance were four hoboes. The fireman shovelled more coal into the furnace, and the engineer put on more steam. The hoboes saw that something was up, but didn't dream what it was. They stood on either side of the track to let the locomotive go by. Fifty feet away from them the engineer shut off steam and slapped on the brakes. The big machine came to a stop exactly opposite where the hoboes stood. The Chief and the reserves hopped off. Then it dawned on the hoboes that they were wanted. They separated and ran in four directions. stones. Dunham said afterward that it beat

wanted. They separated and ran in four directions.

The reserves took after them. The workmen in the upper yard, a hundred strong, followed the reserves. Down the banks and across the lots the hoboes ran, but their pursuers caught up with thom, seized them, threw them down and sat upon them, and then picked them up and took them to the engine.

The trip back to the town was less exciting until the town was reached. The citizens had turned out to learn the cause of the excitement. The reserves marched their prisoners to the no-lice station. One of the meu had on Christ's ciothes, another wore his shoes; one had eighteen 25-cent pieces; another had six 50-cent pieces and a silver dollor; another had \$1.52, and his biggest coin was a dime; another had \$4.50 in quarters.

It was learned later that they had a lot of money in bills. Christ identified all of them. The man who were the stolen clothes had to take them of? money in bills. Christ identified all of them. The man who wore the stolen clothes had to take them off. As he had thrown his own clothes away, and there was nothing for him to put on, he was locked up just that way. The hoboes, of course, said that they were not the robbers. They never saw him before, they said. They wouldn't tell their names or anything about themselves, but they ordered the Chief to get the best lawyer in town for them.

This story shows how unsafe it is to rob anybody in Perth Amboy.

DID CLEVELAND HURT DENVERS Sibley Says He Provented Her from Being

the Centre of Population. DENVER, April 16.-The open-air mass meet-DENVER, April 16.—The open-air mass meeting held from the steps of the Capitol this afternoon in honor of the silver agitators, Gen. Warner of New York and ex-Congressman Sibley of Pennsylvania, was one of the largest step of Pennsylvania, was one of the largest with the control of the silver and the silv

that Denver has ever seen.

Excursion trains brought in hundreds from the mining camps. For an hour before the time set for the speeches bands played. Congressian Sibley said:

"I did not come here to talk silver. I can do that in the East, where it is needed; but I can ask you to advance and exalt the spirit of patriotism, even at the sacrifice of patrianship.

"If silver had got its rights when Cleveland took the Devident's chair. I have a world now. "If silver had got its rights when Cleveland took the President's chair, Denver would now be the centre of population of the United States."

Gen. Warner followed Mr. Sibley. He read extracts from a letter which he received this morning from Senator Jones explaining the cause of his absence and failure to be with the party at this time. Senator Stewart's name was heartily cheered.

Lost Her S243, A young woman clerk employed by A. G. Spalding & Co., sporting goods dealers at 130 Nassau street, lost \$243 on Saturday. She brought the money from home with her in the morning in her lunch satchel. The satchel was morning in her faith satcher. The satcher was placed in the women's dressing room at Spalding's, and the money was in it when the young woman at a her luncheon at noon. She didn't think to look for it when she left the store in the evening, but when she reached home it was gone. The money was advertised for yesterday.

The New York Tora Verrin Buys a Site

The New York Turn Verein has purchased a lot at the southeast corner of Lexington avenue and East Eighty-fifth street, upon which it proposes to creek a new turn hall. The lot has a frontage of 102 feet 2 inches upon Lexington avenue and 60 feet 2 inches upon Eighty-lifth street. It cost \$55,000.

Williams College Glee Club Concert. The glee, banjo, and mandolin clubs of Williams College gave a very successful conon tour and will visit several of the large towns of New York, Ohlo, and Bilinois. The principal items were concerted pieces, where the banges and mandolins were supported by fiddles and flutes, and several glees were sing by the Wil-liams glee club.

The Weather,

The storm moving castward from Kansas was contral yesterday ever the Arkansas and lower Mississippi valleys, apparently losing energy. The winds were brisk over the central Sstates, and rain was still failing valleys, apparently losing energy. The winds were brisk over the central Satates, and rain was still failing in the Arkinsas and central Mississiept valleys, these east to Kentucky and North Corolina; light rain also fell over northern New Yogk, and light show on the coast of New England. It was warmer over the south Atlantte States and cooler over Kamas and Nobracks. In this city the day was cloudy, with a few sprinkles of rain in the morning; average whole it with generally northeratoriy, average velocity 14 miles an hour; in shest official temperature 40; lowest 41; learnender corrected to read to sea level at 8 A. E., 30 us; 3 P. M., 20.12.

The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy, 5 is building, recorded the temperature restorday as follows.

Stephen Shirley Atweed, an old-time news-

For New England, generally fairs northerly winds. For custern New York, fair, probably followed by shorees in extreme southern parties; northeastering For New Jersey, showers, slightly starmer, brisk northeasterely winds.

For eastern Penneylvania and Maryland, showers;

warmer in castern portions, northes terly winds. For Helaware, showers, warmer, hottlessterly For the District of Columbia, cloudy and probably rain, casterly winds. For western Pennsylvania, show re: warmer in

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

In caring torturing, disfiguring, humiliating humors the Sain, Scalp, and Blood when all else fails.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL DEAD. The Well-known Massachusetts Democra Dies at Ris Home in Brookline.

Boston, April 16.-The Hon, Leverett Saltonstall died at his home in Brookline last evening. He was a lawyer and was for many years a leading figure in the Democracy of Massachusetts. He was a member of the old Saltonstall family of Salem. Mass., a descendent of Sir Richard Saltonstall, who came over from England with Gov. Winthrop, and who was one of the six patentees of the colony of Massachusetts. Leverett Saltonstall was born March 16, 1825, at Salem. He entered Harvard College in 1840, graduating four years later. He was admitted to the bar in 1850, and practised in Boston. He was Chairman of the State Committee of the Bell and Everett party, and a candidate for

Congress on the Constitutional Union and Domocratic tickets against Charles Francis Adams and was defeated. Mr. Saltonstall was a war Democrat. In 1875 Gov. Gaston appointed him Commissioner for Massachusetts to the Centenulal Exposition. While in church in Philadelphia one Sunday in 1876 he received a telegram from the State Democratic Committee asking him to go to Florida as a Democratic watcher of the Electoral count. He left for the scene immediately. Mr. Saltonstall was elected an overseer of Harvard in 1876 for six years and reflected at the end of that time. In 1885 he was appointed by President Cleveland Collector of the Port of Boston. He declined an appointment as Civil Service Commissioner. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, New England Historic Generalogical Society, and the Bostonian Society, one of the trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, President of the Unitarian Club, and was a member of the staff of Gov. Emory Washburn with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Gov. Gaston appointed him Commissioner for

Charles H. Mansur of Missouri, Deputy Comptroller of the Treasury, died yesterday morning after an filmess of several weeks, during which his death has been daily expected. Early in the night the physicians abandoned the faint ray of hope that lingered and discontinued administering medicine. Only his robust constitution and the affectionate ministrations of his family and friends have prolonged his existence until this morning. Mr. Mansur was 60 years old on March of last, atthough he did not look that age. He was a large, portly man, popular in all circles, an enthusiastic hisherman, and a noted story teller. A Philadelphian by birth, he was educated in Massachusetts, receiving the finishing touches to his schooling at Lawrence Academy in Groton. Removing to Missouri, Mr. Mansur was admitted to the bar at Richmond in that State in 1856, and the same year he removed to Chillicothe, where he had resided since that time. His public career included service for many years as a member of the Chillicothe Board of Education, a member of the Democratic State Central Committee from 1864 to 1868, a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in New York in 1868, Prosecuting Attorney of Livingston county from 1875 to 1879, and delegate at large to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1884. In 1872 Mr. Mansur was the join nominee for Congress of the Democracy and Liberal Republicans in the Tenth district, and was again the nominee of the Democracy in the same district in 1880. Mr. Mansur's Congressional career consisted of service in the Fifty-third Congress by Uriah Sebree Hall, and soon afterward Mr. Cleveland appointed him Second Congress of the Central Congresses. He was defeated for renomination to the Fifty-third Congress by Uriah Sebree Hall, and soon afterward Mr. Cleveland appointed him Second Congress by Uriah Sebree Hall, and soon afterward Mr. Cleveland appointed him Second Congress by Uriah Sebree Hall, and soon afterward Mr. Cleveland appointed him Second Congress by Uriah Sebree Hall, and soo

wedding, Mrs. Harper died at the home of her grandson, Mr. J. Henry Harper. The apoplectic stroke came upon her on Sunday. She was horn on Long Island. Her maiden name was Jane Freelove Lyon, and she came of an old New York family. She was married in 1826. Since the death of her husband she had She leaves several great-grandchildren and four grandchildren—Mr. J. Honry Harper, Mrs. Theo-dore Haight, Mrs. Hiram Sibley of Rochester, and Mr. Willieb, Harper, The tuneral will be on Thursday at Mr. J. Henry Harper's resi-

on The on Thursday at Mr. J. Henry Harper's residence.

Henry Fitch, 78 years old, died yesterday morning at his home, 40 Highland avenue, Jersey City Heights. His wife, Harriet, died on Monday morning from pheumonia, brought on by a severe cold which she contracted while nursing her inseband, who had been confined to his bed for ten weeks. He was not informed of his wife's sickness or death. Mrs. Fitch was 75 years old, and the couple had been married fifty-six years. Mr. Fitch was a graduate of Yale, He was a civil engineer. His first work was on the construction of the Erie Bailroad, his wasonce general ticketagent of the read, Later he engaged in bridge building, and made a tortune. Then he became the head of a firm of brokers in Wall street. He had not been actively engaged in business since 1873. He was the first Mayor of Bergen City. The double funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon.

Mrs. Flizabeth Birdsall Davis of Cortland,

the first Mayor of Bergen City. The double funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon.

Mrs. Elizabeth Birdsall Davis of Cortland, who died on Sunday at the residence of her nephew, John W. Hawes, in Peckskill, was the daugister of William Birdsall and Ann Hawes, a granddaughter of Solomon Hawes of Peletish Hawes, who settled in Dedham, or Wrentham, Mass. In 1624. She was also the great-grand-daughter of Daniel William Birdsall, who built and resided in the old Main street, Peckskill, headquarters of Washington and Lafayette. She was horn in Peckskill on Aug. 3, 1832, She was married on Nov. 23, 1842, to P. Bacon Davis of Norwich Chenango county, in this State. Mr. Davis was a descendant of Stephen Hopkins, the litoid Island signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Cornelius V. R. Vrecland, who was born in Jersey City sixty-nine years ago, died yesterday merning in the old Vrecland homestead, at Westside and Virginia avenues, Jersey City Heights. Mr. Vrecland's ancestors were among the first settlers of what is now Jersey City. The Vracland family owned large tracts of land and became wendthy as the city grew.

Prof. Adolph Aweng, who has been an in-

Prof. Adolph Aweng, who has been an in-structor in French in the schools and academies of Fonghkeepede since 1848, died today of old age. He was born in Nancy, France, in 1859, its taught French in the old College Hill and Intrhess county academies, and in the latter institution numbered Cornelius Vanderbills among his publis. among his pupils.

Supplies Shirley Atwood, an old-time news-paper man, died at his home, 537 Reconfield treet, Heboken, on Monday ment, the and been connected with the Heroid for thirty years.

Judge Heach, in the Supreme Court, has ap-

pointed Lucien Ondin referee for the purpose of selling the Godney House in proceedings for the partition of the property. It was expect by William II. Gedney and Charles Gedney, and is subject to two mortrages surveyating \$55,000 and other claims. Charles Gedney died some time ago, and William II. Gedney brought suit for a partition of the property.

WHO IS IT THE S

HILL'S PHECMATISM AND GOUT CURE. Greatest of all reported uper bottle will cure you. HILL MEDICINE CO., 30 East 19th at. bend for circular